

Supplementary material for
**Superior lead-free high-temperature piezoceramics of BiFeO₃-BaTiO₃-
(Bi_{0.5}Na_{0.5})TiO₃ through cooperative regulation**

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Table S1. Rietveld refined structural parameters of the BF(MN)_x-BT-BNT ceramics.

<i>x</i>	Phase	Fraction (%)	Lattice parameters	<i>R</i> _{wp} (%)	<i>R</i> _p (%)	χ^2
0.	R	59	a=b=5.6514 Å, c=13.8960 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	9.82	2.73	1.86
	Pc	41	a=b=c=4.0008 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			
0.001	R	62	a=b=5.6507 Å, c=13.9077 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	10.17	2.94	1.89
	Pc	38	a=b=c=3.9951 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			
0.002	R	53	a=b=5.6516 Å, c=13.9057 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	9.94	2.87	1.78
	Pc	47	a=b=c=3.9957 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			
0.003	R	49	a=b=5.6525 Å, c=13.9049 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	9.68	2.65	1.71
	Pc	51	a=b=c=3.9973 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			
0.004	R	45	a=b=5.6488 Å, c=13.9105 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	9.92	2.97	1.68
	Pc	55	a=b=c=3.9995 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			
0.005	R	37	a=b=5.6485 Å, c=13.9152 Å, $\alpha=\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=120^\circ$	10.12	3.02	1.89
	Pc	63	a=b=c=4.0015 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$			

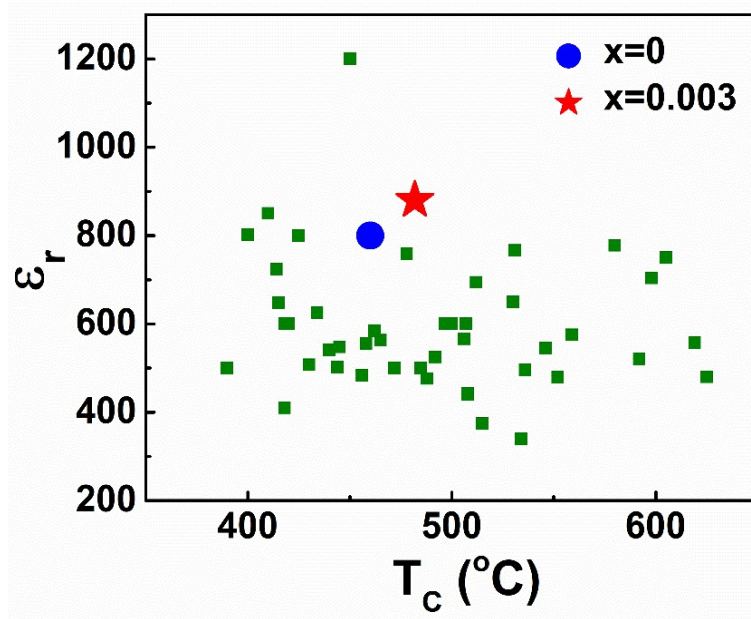


Fig. S1. The comparison of room temperature ϵ_r and T_c values for various BF-BT-based ceramics [Ref. 20-33 in the main text].

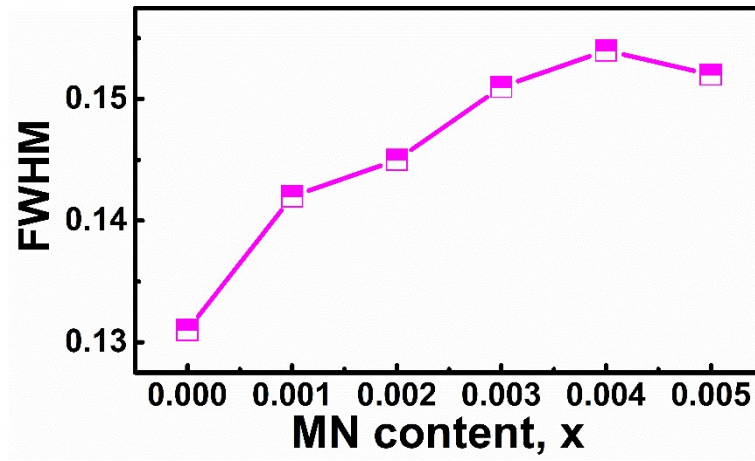


Fig. S2. The variation of FWHM for the BF(MN)_x-BT-BNT ceramics.

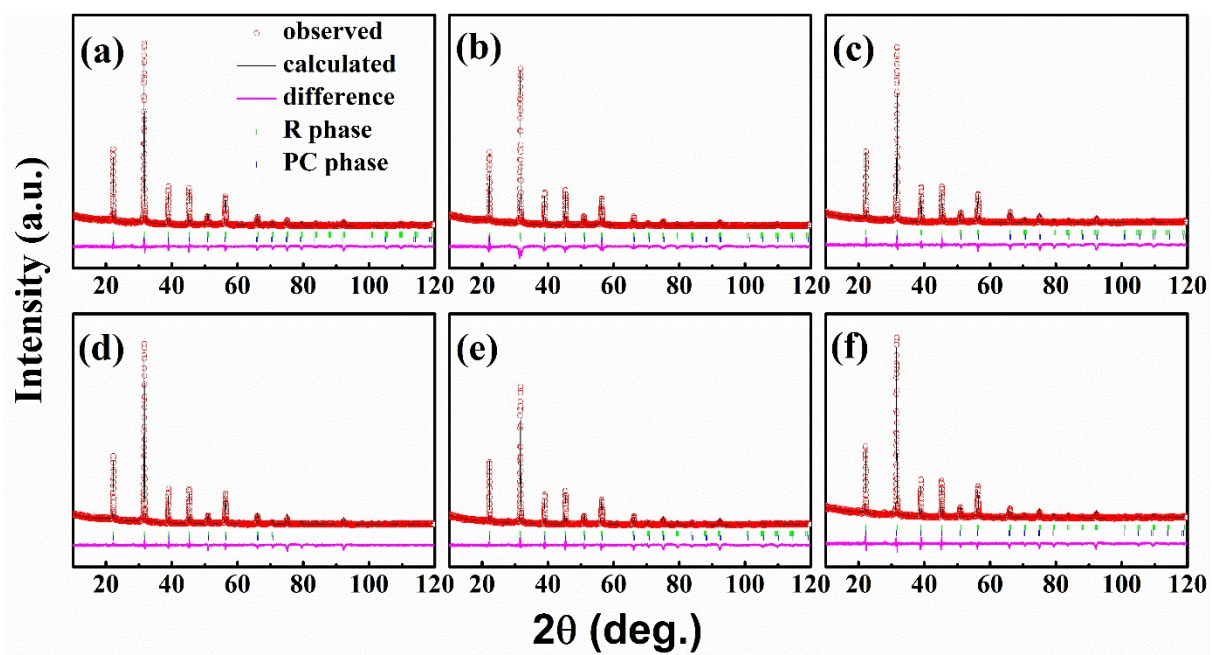


Fig. S3. (a-f) Rietveld refinement of BF(MN)_x-BT-BNT ceramic powders: (a) $x = 0$, (b) $x = 0.001$, (c) $x = 0.002$, (d) $x = 0.003$, (e) $x = 0.004$, and (f) $x = 0.005$.

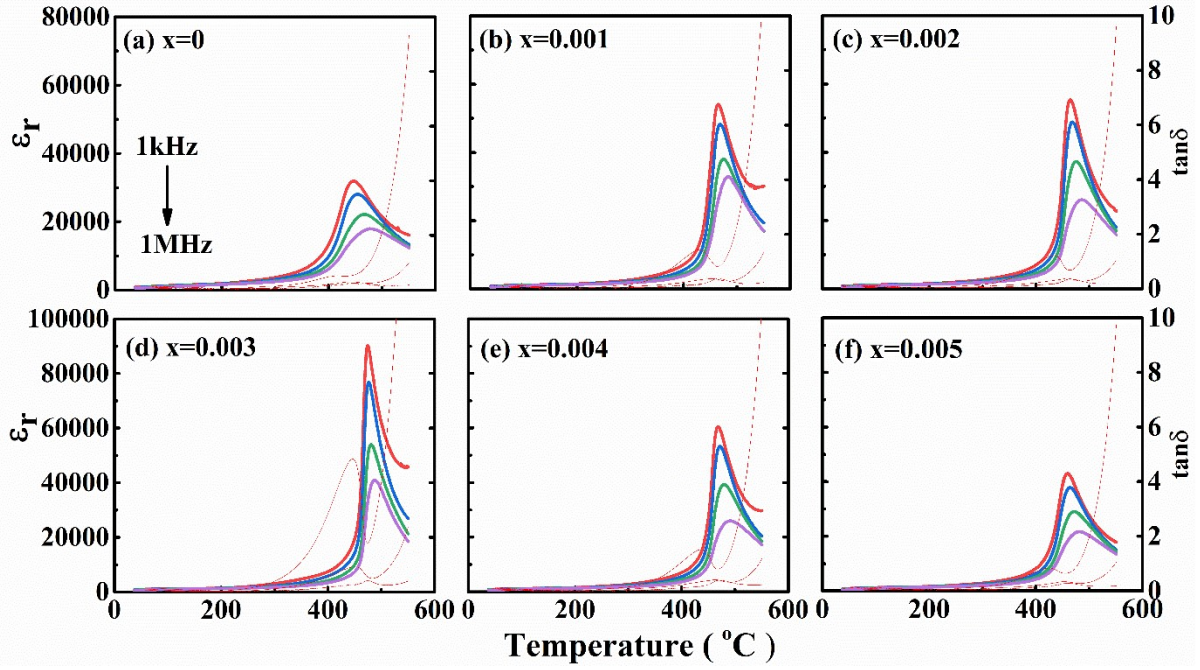


Fig. S4. Temperature-dependent ϵ_r - T and $\tan\delta$ - T curves at different frequency for $\text{BF}(\text{MN})_x$ -BT-BNT ceramics.

The dielectric relaxation characteristics of the relaxor FE ceramics can generally be described by two parameters γ and ΔT_{relax} , in which γ can be calculated by a modified Curie-Weiss law $1/\epsilon_r - 1/\epsilon_m = (T - T_m)\gamma/C$ ($T > T_m$), and ΔT_{relax} can be defined as the difference between two T_m values measured at 1 MHz and 1 kHz, respectively. The calculated γ and ΔT_{relax} values according to Fig. S4 are shown in Fig. S5.

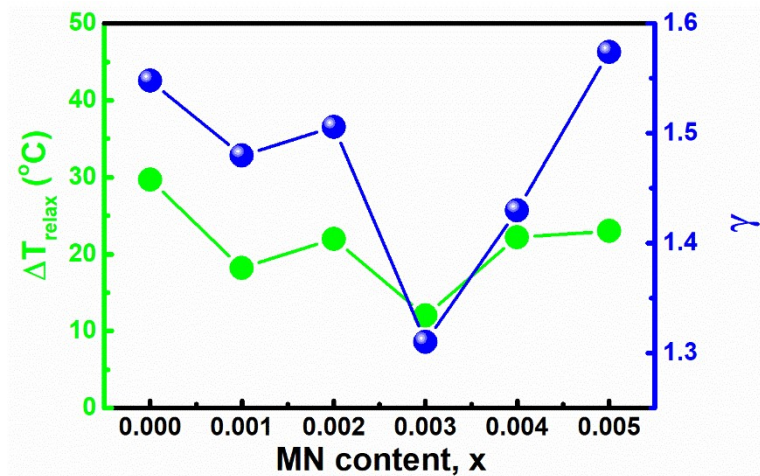


Fig. S5. The variation of γ and ΔT_{relax} as a function of x .